

**Shenandoah Herald**  
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**The Virginia Debt.**

As many of our readers expect the validity of the debt settlement to be determined by the case which was tried by the Supreme Court yesterday, we publish below a clear statement of the case as given by the Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, of Monday. The decision of the Supreme Court, it appears, will be confined to the validity of the bill known as coupon killer No. 1. The Virginia tax case, which is set for argument in the Supreme Court of the United States tomorrow, has been looked upon with much public interest because of the general impression that in it were involved the important questions affecting the validity of the recent readjustment of the debt of Virginia. Such is not the fact. The case comes upon an appeal by the coupon holder of the bonds of the State of Virginia, and the salient points may be briefly given: It involves only the validity of the bill passed by the readjuster Legislature known as coupon-killer No. 1, and which provides that where coupons of bonds issued under the acts of 1871 and 1870 should be received in payment of taxes, the above said coupons should first be pronounced genuine by a jury impaneled to try that question.

The preamble to the bill declares as the reason for its passage that coupons from spurious, stolen and forged bonds had been tendered and received in payment of taxes. There is no line or word in the act having any reference to the principal of the debt, and the object on the face of the law, whatever may have been the ulterior motives, was no more than to prevent the reception of coupons not genuine or not honestly obtained: Attorney-General Blair, of Virginia, contended before the Court of Appeals of that State that the act did not violate the obligation of the contract, but expressly recognized it, and only required, by a particular remedy prescribed, that the coupon-holder should prove and identify his coupon to be genuine, and when that was done, it was legally receivable for all taxes, debts and demands due the Commonwealth. This view was sustained by the Court of Appeals of Virginia, composed of a majority of those whom in Virginia parlance are denominated as Bourbon funders, and was thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. By reason of the subsequent passage by the readjuster Legislature of the act known as coupon-killer No. 2, forbidding the receipt of coupons at all, and of the Riddleberger bill, sealing down and readjusting the State debt, coupon-killer No. 1 has really ceased to be of any material consequence. It is to be anticipated that in the argument of the case counsel may be disposed to wander off to the discussion of collateral issues, but Attorney-General Blair says that he will confine himself strictly to the real points involved, and will ask the Court to compel other counsel to do so. It is probable that the court would do this at any rate, as it is not the habit of that tribunal to decide upon questions not properly and technically before it, or to permit the consumption of time in the presentation of irrelevant questions. In answer to an inquiry by your correspondent, Attorney-General Blair said that up to this time no case had been brought before the Court of Appeals of Virginia in the matter of coupon-killer No. 2, or of the act sealing down and readjusting the State debt. Therefore, it is likely to be some time before the court of last resort will be called upon to decide as to the right of Virginia to reduce its debt. General Blair said that there stood on the statute books of Virginia more than 130 acts with reference to the different debts contracted by the state since 1850. Perhaps it is the multiplicity of these acts that makes the study of the debt of Virginia so abstruse and difficult as to be beyond the comprehension of ordinary intellects, and the Supreme Court is not apt to grapple with the subject for the mere love of it. Consequently it may be repeated that no decision affecting the readjustment of the debt of Virginia may be expected to grow out of the case which will come up tomorrow. Coupon-killer No. 1 is an exact transcript of a Tennessee statute which has already been pronounced valid by the Supreme Court.

**A GOOD PROSPECT FOR THE IRON TRADE.**—A Pittsburgh telegram of the 3rd says: "The new year opens with fair prospects for the iron trade. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, believes that if the labor troubles in Wales are settled a good year for manufacturers may be expected, because the manufacturers here are not carrying heavy stocks. Secretary Layton, of the Knights of Labor, says the organization was never in better shape. He believes the coming year will be a large amount of business done at low prices. Mr. Singer, of Singer, Nimick & Co., though the trade would be fair, collections from the West were slow, but he thought this was because the farmers were holding their goods for higher prices."

**FRUIT OF MERIT.**—Dr. Hartman & Co., please send me a lot of your books on the "Fruit of Life." I sell a great deal of your "Pernu" and "Mansin." They are very highly spoken of in this part of the country.

**DEAR SIR:** I have taken half a dozen bottles of your "Pernu" and it is doing me great good.

**Yours truly,** JAMES WYATT, Steubenville, Ohio.

**Riches in Hop Farming.**—At the present prices, ten acres in hops will bring more money than five hundred acres in any other farming; and, if there is a consumer or dealer who thinks the price of Hop Bitters high, remember that hops are \$1.25 per lb., and the quantity and quality of hops in Hop Bitters and the price remains the same as formerly. Don't buy or use worthless stuff or imitation because the price is less.

**The Great European Floods.**

**LONDON, January 4.**—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: The inundations are taking the form of a great public catastrophe. The distress is increasing hourly. The military and civil authorities are making the greatest exertions to mitigate the misery of the disaster. There are no signs yet that the crisis of the calamity is reached.

**GENEVA, Jan. 4.**—The Paris and Lyons railway, on the French frontier, is washed away. Direct railway service between Switzerland, France and Italy is interrupted.

**PARIS, Jan. 4.**—The rivers Saone and Danube have inundated several villages.

**LONDON, Jan. 4.**—A dispatch from Wiesbaden reports 3,000 persons homeless at Ludwigshafen, 2,000 at Mannheim, and 2,000 at Worms.

**MANNHEIM, Jan. 4.**—The town appears to stand on an isthmus in the middle of a vast sea. The great Rhine dam gave way last night. A steamer and forty-five boats rescued the people by torchlight. The village of Truesheim has been deserted, and a third of the inhabitants of Oppatt have abandoned their homes.

The New York Evening Post, speaking of the Civil Service Reform bill and the Republicans, says: "They were 'kicked into virtue' pretty much all over the country by uncommonly vigorous majorities. A good many of them who now speak of the Civil Service Reform bill as if it were a masterpiece of handiwork, six months ago were its advocates as a set of visionary dreamers. It is delightful to see Republican papers with pride at the great overthrow at the last election as a glorious evidence of the ability of the Republican party to 'correct its own shortcomings' and to rejuvenate itself by self-inflicted defeat, while these papers, when the work of correction and rejuvenation by this defeat was pending, vociferously insisted upon the duty of every Republican to support the party through thick and thin, and denounced everybody who wanted to correct and rejuvenate as a traitor to the party and an enemy to the country. However, such quick turns, although very amusing in many cases, are sometimes productive of good, and thus a splendid occasion for the Republican party to show how far it is capable to learn and profit from adversity."

**FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.**—The February number is prompt in our table, with its usual manifold attractions, literary and artistic. Among the prominent articles are: "Whisperers," by the editor, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, a continuation of the most interesting magazine articles we have ever read; a continuation also of "Religious Denominations in the United States—What is Congregationalism?" by Rev. Dr. Tarbox; A freon Harvey treats of Beethoven, one of the "Sacred Musicians of the Ninth Century," etc., etc. In the department of fiction "Justice Warren's Daughter" and "Weighted and Wanting" are continued, and Julia H. Thayer, Helen W. Pierson, Mrs. Alexander and other popular writers contribute short stories, sketches, essays, etc. There are some excellent poems, many of them beautifully illustrated, and in the Home Polity is a characteristic sermon by Dr. Talmage. "Hospitality." We can only refer generally to the abundance of good things in this number, is elaborately embellished. Single copies 25 cents; a year postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, No. 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

On Saturday morning a bookseller in Richmond received a letter from a lady in Orange county, enclosing \$600 in Confederate bonds to pay for a \$100 bond. The book was sent and \$250 in change returned. This shows that the book seller calculated that Confederate bonds were worth just as much now as in 1864, when the Confederate government was in existence—that is, that they will buy as much now as then. For instance, a barrel of flour in the latter part of 1864 was hard to get for \$1.20. Twelve hundred dollars worth of Confederate bonds are now worth \$8.40.

The Governor has been staying at home closely since his children have been sick with the varioloid, but is in constant communication with the Capitol. A colored woman now employed in his family last year had small-pox. All of her clothing was destroyed except a silk dress. That, she thought, was too good to burn up. So she brought it with her when employed by the Governor, and never unrolled it until recently. It is believed that from it the disease reached the family.

The neighborhood of St. Michael's church, Rockingham, was thrown into intense excitement by the announcement that Mr. Benjamin Long had committed suicide by hanging himself. The particulars, as far as we are able to learn, are as follows, viz: Mr. L. arose as usual, about 4 o'clock in the morning and proceeded to the barn of Mr. Jacob Wyant, for whom he was working, to feed the stock, and taking a plowline from the harness, committed the tragic act.

**DR. HARTMAN & Co.**—Please send me a lot of your books on the "Fruit of Life." I sell a great deal of your "Pernu" and "Mansin." They are very highly spoken of in this part of the country.

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**County Court Proceedings.**

Settlement of Samuel & J. D. Olinger Executors of Philip Olinger, decd., examined, approved and ordered to be recorded.

Commissioners having reported The New Market and River Bridge Turnpike in good order, the court doth order that tolls be reinstated on said turnpike from this date.

Wm. T. Jennings and F. D. Jennings appointed administrators of Henry Jennings, decd.

The will of Jos. M. Sheetz was admitted to record.

Daniel W. Sheetz and John Sheetz qualified as Executors of Jos. M. Sheetz.

Lemuel F. Burner and H. H. Riddleberger appointed administrators of the estate of Jno. J. Burner, decd.

Eli Coffelt gave bond as Notary Public.

The estate of Mary Kibler committed to the Sheriff.

Hon. H. C. Allen presented with accompanying remarks the following memorial and resolutions, passed by the members of the Bar and Officers of the courts of Shenandoah county, in regard to the death of the Hon. Mark Bird, Judge of the Circuit Court of Shenandoah County and the Court availing himself of the opportunity of joining in a deserved tribute to the worth of an estimable citizen and upright public officer and heartily seconding all that has been so truly and eloquently embodied in the resolutions and addresses accompanying them.

Ordered, that the proceedings of the meeting which adopted them be spread on the minutes of the court.

**MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT.** The resolutions which I have just read, briefly portray the character of our lamented friend and chieftain. They do not exaggerate in the language of fulsome eulogy. They truly assert of Judge Bird that his long life was devoted to usefulness. He began the practice of law in Shenandoah county in 1833, and for half a century he was the wise counselor and trusted attorney of this people in whom they implicitly confided, and who merited all their confidence, for his integrity was without spot or blemish.

And with equal truth, the resolutions assert of him, that in his life and character he illustrated the virtues of the upright citizen, and of the able and conscientious public officer, and incorruptible judge. As gentle, as brave, and always courteous, dignified but affable, honest and sincere, he was the upright citizen, and model gentleman in every walk and relation of life. As a public officer he was the faithful and conscientious servant of the people. He filled the responsible position of Attorney for the Commonwealth for many years with great ability, and in the discharge of the duties of the office he was always just and impartial. And as a Judge he was incorruptible. He kept the crime with which Virginia robbed him nearly eight years ago as white and spotless as the driven snow that wintery winds have waited above the grave where, on Wednesday evening last, we laid him to rest.

I know, by the direction of the members of the bar and officers of the courts of Shenandoah County, request that the resolutions adopted by them be placed among the records of this court.

At a called meeting of the members of the Bar and Officers of the Court of Shenandoah county, at the office of Judge H. C. Allen, Jan. 2d, 1883.

George W. Miley, Esq., was called to the chair and A. G. Wynkoop appointed Secretary. When it was announced that they were called together to make preliminary arrangements to attend the funeral of Judge Mark Bird.

The chair appointed a committee of five to draft suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Bird.

Judge H. C. Allen, Moses Walton, Col. E. E. Stickley, Geo. James H. Williams, and Judge Geo. R. Calvert, were appointed.

Resolved that all the officers of the court and members of the bar attend the funeral in a body, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn for 30 days.

Adjourned to meet in the Court-house Jan. 6th, 1883, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Pursuant to adjournment the members of the Bar and officers of the Court, met in the Court House, January 6th, 1883, at 11 o'clock, A. M. after being called to order by the chair, Hon. H. C. Allen presented the following resolutions:

**RESOLVED 1st,** That the members of the Bar and officers of the Courts of Shenandoah County are affected with deep sensibility by the death of Judge Mark Bird, who died at his residence in Woodstock, on the 20th day of January 1883, in the seventy third year of his age, after a long life, devoted to usefulness, in which he illustrated the virtues of the upright citizen and of the able and conscientious public officer, and incorruptible judge.

**RESOLVED 2d,** That they tender to his bereaved family their sincere sympathy.

**RESOLVED 3d,** That they wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

**RESOLVED 4th,** That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that they be presented to the courts of Shenandoah County for the purpose of being recorded on their minutes, and that the newspapers in the 18th judicial circuit be requested to publish them.

The same after having been read by the secretary were adopted, and after appropriate remarks made by Col. E. E. Stickley, M. L. Walton, and W. T. Williams, the meeting adjourned.

**Geo. W. Miley, Chf. A. G. WYNKOOP, Secy.**

The eulogies delivered by members of the bar will appear in our next issue.

The will of Mark Bird, decd., was ordered to be recorded.

I, Hite Bird qualified as Ex. of Jos. M. Sheetz, decd.

Davis School District, No. 6 in Davis Magisterial District, J. B. McIntire and C. W. Miley, Esq., appeared in court and were appointed administrators of the estate of J. B. McIntire, decd.

Order of a verdict, and after some time returned and in solemn form do say: "We the jury find for the plaintiff on the issue joined and that the defendant has not been in possession of the property for three years. We further find the defendant guilty."

Execution of judgment was suspended for thirty days to give time for appeal.

**LIST OF CONVEYANCES.**  
Deed from Virginia McDaniel to Henry Moffat.

Deed from Jas. A. Maloney and wife to Howard Strickler.

Deed from David Rodeffer admr. &c. to Jas. W. Smoot.

Deed from Geo. A. Grandstaff and wife to J. Amos Hutcheson.

Deed from Geo. A. Grandstaff and wife to Lawrence Donovan.

Deed from Filmore Robinson and wife to Samuel Robinson.

Deed from James M. Painter and wife to Geo. S. Copenhaver.

Deed from Saml. Lloyd Trus. &c. to Zedekiah Dean Sr. Trus.

Deed from David Bowman and wife to Perry Bushong's Ex'r.

Deed from Jos. Moore and wife to C. L. Proctor.

Deed from W. W. Stockwell and wife to Jos. Hines.

Deed from Geo. R. Calvert Comr. to Geo. W. Koontz.

Deed from Saml. Robertson and wife to Filmore Robinson.

Deed from Geo. Noss and wife to same.

Deed from Jos. R. Keller and wife to M. M. Orndorff.

Deed from Robert Campbell and wife to Thos. M. Sine.

Deed from Henry H. Koontz and wife to Leml. L. Dirling.

Deed from Maniel Gline and wife to Josiah Stuckey.

Deed from Mark Bird Comr. to C. Hockman.

Deed from Moses Walton &c. Comr. to Eutaw S. Clark.

Deed from E. D. Newman Comr. to Moses Walton.

Deed from Mark Bird Comr. to Wm. B. and Abraham Liehliter.

Deed from John M. Bushong and wife to Thos. J. Priest.

Deed from Mahala Robinson to Danl. J. Hottel.

Deed from P. W. Magruid Comr. to Jos. H. Hann and Martha Rickard.

Deed from Jos. Bowman and wife to Berder B. Bowman.

**"ROUGH ON RATS."** Clears out rats, mice, moles, fleas, ants, h-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

**Killing Rats by Electricity.** Ralph Corbid, an ingenious 12-year old boy of Honeybrook, Chester county, Pennsylvania, has devised a novel plan of getting rid of the rats which infest his father's cellar. He has constructed out of old fruit jars a battery of three Leyden jars, which he connects and places upon a large iron plate which touches the tinful on the outside. The bait is so arranged that when the rat steps upon the plate and seizes the bait at once makes the connection between the outside and inside of the jars, and they are discharged through his body killing him literally as quick as lightning. He charges the jars by means of an electrical machine, also constructed by himself. He ran a couple of wires, through the floor to the cellar from the room above and as soon as he would hear a rat squeak he would immediately recharge the battery. The first time he put the machine in operation he slaughtered twenty-five rats in a space of three hours, and in two days the cellar was entirely cleared of the pests.

**Shooting a Millionaire.** SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—E. J. Baldwin, known as "Lucky" Baldwin, a well-known millionaire, and proprietor of Baldwin's Hotel, was shot yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in one of his corridors, by Miss Verona Baldwin, a young lady twenty-three years of age.

Miss Baldwin is prepossessing in appearance and well educated. She came from Oregon 3 years ago at the instance of Baldwin, to teach school in one of his vineyards in Southern California. She says Baldwin ruined her and cast her adrift; that she is a cousin of the millionaire, and only asked him to support her after disguising her. On the other hand, "Lucky" Baldwin denies the relationship, and says the first time he saw her was but a few days ago, when she applied to him for money to pay for her life insurance, saying she would commit suicide, and thus bequeath a fortune to her mother and sister.

The astounding statement has been made to Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, that of nearly three million dollars paid from the United States Treasury over to the Republican authorities of that State a few years ago to be turned into its treasury in reimbursement of funds advanced in the civil war, not a dollar has ever reached its destination. What has become of it? Don't know! But very soon will, for the Governor is going to investigate, and when the light is let on where will Don Cameron be? What a magnificent corruption find! Three million dollars! Think of it, ye impetuous Mahometts and weep that you have not a few such golden opportunities.—[State.]

**"SUCHUPADA,"** Quick complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. 15c. Druggists.

**WISE** People are always on the lookout for a chance to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy, those who do not improve their opportunities in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more money than any other business. No one who engages fully to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address: Success & Co., Portland, Maine.

Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Bilious attacks positively cured with Henry's Standard Cure Pills. A little remedy never fails to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine, Calomel and other drugs have failed. Prepared expressly for malarial fevers, in double strength, two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and a chill breaker, guaranteed containing no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging, and no other harmful effects. They are sold everywhere. They are sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents. Henry's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 cents. Standard Cure Pills, 14 Nassau Street, New York.

July 20th, '92.—Geo. W. Miley, Esq., c. c. c. c. c.

**MARKETS.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1883.  
FLOUR—Super, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2; Extra, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Family, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Corn, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Wheat, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Oats, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beans, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Potatoes, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Apples, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Peaches, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Cherries, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Grapes, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Raisins, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Currants, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Strawberries, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Raspberries, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Blackberries, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Huckleberries, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Blueberries, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Elderberries, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Mulberries, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Persimmons, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Figs, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Dates, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Prunes, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Walnuts, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Almonds, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Pistachios, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Macadamia, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Brazil, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Copra, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tallow, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butter, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Eggs, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Chickens, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Turkeys, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Geese, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Ducks, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Pigeons, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Rabbits, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Squirrels, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Foxes, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Skunks, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Chipmunks, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Gophers, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Mole, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Rat, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Mouse, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Flea, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Bug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Ant, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Moth, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Butterfly, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Crab, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Spider, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Scorpion, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Centipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Millipede, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snake, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Frog, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Toad, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Salamander, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Lizard, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Tortoise, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Snail, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Slug, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Worm, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Caterpillar, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Beetle, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4; Fly, 1 1/2